

GERMANS FORGED TO WITHDRAW MEN TO OUST INVADERS

Kaiser Rushes Troops From Belgium to Stop Russians.

ALLIES TO TAKE OFFENSIVE

British and French Armies Retire to Second Line of Defense—Paris Relieved When Teutons Halt Advance on City.

London, Aug. 31.—Germany, which up to three days ago had been sending its vast legions plunging through the line of the allied forces on the Franco-Belgian frontier and had been hurling still other armies in a steady flow into east Prussia in response to the offensive movement of the Russian army of invasion, now appears to have been checked in its aggressive movement and to have been thrown practically on the defensive.

Allies Have 3,000,000 in Line. The retirement of the allies to their second line of defense has been accomplished, according to the latest reports, without a hitch; there are now 3,000,000 men on the line. The allied forces are now ready to assume the offensive.

Indeed this movement has already begun. Dispatches from Paris report that the British; in conjunction with the French left, have begun a vigorous assault on the German forces who have penetrated a short distance on the Somme river in the direction of La Fere, in the department of Aisne.

Russian Victories Aid France. Further west the French have checked the German's advance guard and at the other extremity on the Meuse the French are offering a vigorous and successful resistance which extends along nearly the whole front. The apparent turn in the fortunes of war in favor of the allies was brought about by the overwhelming successes of the Russians in east Prussia which has forced the kaiser to withdraw nearly all the army left to occupy Belgium, greatly weakening the force attacking the French frontier in order to reinforce the fighting line on the east.

Great Battle Is Raging.

Along the Austro-Russian frontier a great battle has been raging for three days with 1,000,000 men engaged. The battle line is 100 miles long and extends from the Vistula to the Dniester. The Russians are reported to have penetrated over twenty miles into Austrian territory. The attacks and counter attacks marking the engagement have been as ferocious as at any battle yet fought and there is no indication that a decisive result will be achieved inside of several days.

It is to turn the tide of this great battle as well as to strengthen the eastern line generally that he kaiser is rushing across Prussia from Belgium 136 trains loaded with troops and their impediments. Reports from St. Petersburg declare that Russia's invasion of Germany has been successful along the whole line of battle.

Germans Are Repulsed.

German troops have been forced to abandon several points held by them along the Vistula river which marks a line of great strategic value.

The northern Russian army is engaging the Germans south of Koenigsberg, which is now in a state of siege, and further south the Austrians are being assailed near Lemberg in Austrian Galicia. More than 3,000 Austrians were killed and many prisoners taken in this engagement up to the time of the latest reports from St. Petersburg.

British Lose 6,000 in Battle.

The losses to the British army in the fighting between August 23 and 26 were between five and six thousand, according to the estimate of Field Marshal Sir John French. But an official statement announces that a sufficient number of fresh troops have been sent to the British forces in France to more than doubly make up for the losses in battle. In the language of the war office announcement, "every gunner has been replaced and the army is now ready for the next great battle."

Through the official press bureau the admiralty also announced that the losses incident to the battle of Heligoland light were two officers and 27 men killed and 36 wounded.

France to Call Out Reserves.

That England is not alone in filling the gaps that have been torn in the fighting line in France is indicated by an official dispatch from Paris, which declares that the war ministry will call the 1914 class of reservists to the colors, and will also call the active reserve and the older classes of the territorial reserve, who momentarily have been sent to their barracks.

An official statement from the British war office throws considerable light upon the activities of the British troops in the four-day battle which opened at Mons on the 23d and ended on the 26th. The British troops co-operated with the French and resisted and checked the German advance while withdrawing to the new line of defense, known as the second line.

Vigorous efforts on the part of the Germans, through superior numbers, to prevent the safe withdrawal of the British army were frustrated by the sturdiness and skill with which the

British retirement was conducted. The battle on the 26th was most severe and desperate. The English troops, although overwhelmed by tremendous odds, extricated themselves in good order, with serious losses under heavy artillery fire.

Machine Guns Cause Panic. In Landreies on the 26th the German infantry brigade advanced in closest order into a narrow street and British guns swept the column away, killing and wounding 900 and creating frightful panic.

The war office officially confirmed the occupation of Apia in German Samoa by the New Zealand troops. Apia is the capital of the German island Upolu, one of the three islands which came into the possession of Germany through a treaty with the United States in 1899.

Russia Has 10,000,000 Troops. London, England, Aug. 29.—Ten million Russian soldiers have been enrolled under the standard of Emperor Nicholas, according to staff officers of the Russian army who have arrived here from St. Petersburg. At sea, also, Russia seems to be waking up. The sinking of the German cruiser Magdeburg, reported, is hailed here as significant, and as showing that the Russian navy is no longer bottled up in the Gulf of Finland, as reported.

Austria at War With Belgium.

Rome, Aug. 29.—A dispatch from Vienna says that Austria has declared war on Belgium. The Austrian declaration of war, according to this dispatch, was accompanied by the explanation that Austria was going to war because the Belgians were giving assistance to England and France.

The telegram adds that the American minister in Belgium will look after the interests of Austria.

General von Kluck defeated the English army at Maubeuge, renewed the attack and threatened to surround it.

General von Buelow and General von Hausen completely defeated the Franco-Belgian forces, about eight corps, between the Sambre and Namur and the Meuse, in several days of battle and are pursuing them to the eastward of Maubeuge.

The attack on Maubeuge was opened by the Grand Duke Albrecht of Wurttemberg, who defeated and pursued the enemy across the Samois and the Meuse.

The German crown prince is advancing toward the Meuse. The crown prince of Bavaria repulsed an attack from Nancy and the south.

Four Belgian divisions attacking Tuesday and Wednesday from Antwerp have been repulsed, losing guns, and many prisoners. The Belgian population generally participated in the fighting, necessitating severe repressive measures.

The corps of the last reserves have been called out to guard communications.

Exult Over British Defeat.

It is difficult to describe the fierce exultation of all classes in Berlin over the news of the British reverses at Maubeuge, as announced officially from army headquarters.

The German resentment against England for having "injected herself into this conflict" and for calling in Japan, a yellow race, is so deep that news of the surrender of the British army on the continent would be received with more joy and satisfaction in Berlin than tidings of the fall of Paris.

It is reported here that a portion of the British force is shut up in Maubeuge.

In fighting between Germans and the allies south of Lille German aviators flew over the trenches of the French, dropping grenades filled with a powerful explosive. These did great havoc to the soldiers.

It is estimated by the French that the Germans, who have done most of the attacking, have lost three times as many killed and wounded as have the allies. Also it is declared by German prisoners that their officers have orders to carry out the plans of the staff, even if it costs 50 per cent of the men.

Louvain Cathedral Saved.

London, Aug. 31.—A correspondent for the London Telegraph visited Louvain, finding the city greatly damaged by fires, and not shells, but all the wonder Gothic buildings of the cathedral, the city hall and the university, built in the thirteenth century, were almost intact.

Only a few hundred of the 45,000 population were visible, though many may be hiding behind closed shutters. Many houses have been partly wrecked or burned and stand just as the occupants fled for their lives. The outer doors are open so that anyone may enter the deserted homes.

The odors in the city are so intolerable as to drive the German soldiers into the open places on the windward side of the town. Many bodies have been cremated, but hundreds still lie in the streets, including the bodies of some women and children.

Germans Defeat Russians.

London, Aug. 31.—The German troops in east Prussia under command of General von Hindenburg, says a Berlin dispatch, have defeated a Russian corps comprising three army corps and three cavalry divisions. The fighting took place, it is said, in the neighborhood of Gilgenburg and Ortelburg. The Germans are pursuing the enemy across the frontier.

G. A. R. Encampment Opens.

Detroit, Mich., Aug. 31.—Under lowering skies and in a drizzling rain the forty-eighth national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic was begun here. Despite adverse weather conditions, Detroit presented a gay appearance in welcome to the visiting veterans. Every incoming train and boat brought in its quota of comrades.

GERMAN AVIATOR THROWS 3 BOMBS IN PARIS STREETS

Flies Over City and Demands Its Surrender.

"ARMY IS AT GATES OF CITY"

Residents Terrorized by Bombardment Which Damaged Several Houses—French Slaughtered.

Paris, Aug. 31.—The long-dreaded German airship attack on the city of Paris began on Sunday. An aeroplane flew over the city about three o'clock and dropped three bombs, tearing up the streets and damaging houses and causing intense terror among the unarmed and unprotected populace, but not killing any one.

One bomb narrowly missed a military hospital when it fell in front of the Gade l'Est (Eastern Railway station). "It's horrible! It's frightful!" exclaimed United States Ambassador Herrick when he learned what the Germans were doing.

"Surrender!" Demands Aviator. After hurling the bombs the German dropped a message into the city which read:

"The German army is at the gates of Paris. There is nothing for you to do but surrender."

(Signed) Lieutenant Von Hidsen.

The war ministry's announcement issued at midnight says:

"The situation in its entirety is the same as this morning. After a lull the conflict has been resumed in the Vosges and in Lorraine."

"On the Meuse near Verdun a regiment of German infantry which had just crossed the river has been almost entirely annihilated."

"On our left the progress of the marching Germans has forced our soldiers to give ground."

(The fact that the Germans reached La Fere, 65 miles from Paris, on Saturday, would indicate that the new repulse mentioned by the war office took place in that vicinity and that the Germans have accordingly advanced nearer Paris.)

After four days of fierce fighting against the German advance, which tried to turn their orderly retreat into a rout, the allied armies are now entrenched in their second line of defense.

The first story of the slaughter of a German detachment in Sedan has just reached Paris. A refugee says:

"When the Prussians approached the town the French force concealed itself on one of the heights overlooking Sedan, from which the Germans had bombarded the town in 1870."

Dead Piled Six Feet High.

"The kaiser's troops fell into the trap and when they camped in the Place Nasau the French guns suddenly opened a murderous fire."

"The square became heaped six feet high with the bodies of the dead. What happened afterwards I don't know, as I fled from the town."

The French right wing (of the western army) drove the German Tenth corps and the guard back to Guise after a fierce fight. The French left, which was reported as "less fortunate," has apparently retrieved its reverses.

2,500 WOMEN PROTEST WAR

Dressed in Black, All Classes Take Part in Solemn Parade in New York.

New York, Aug. 31.—Woman made her protest against the war in Europe by marching through fashionable Fifth avenue to the beat of muffled drums. The marchers clad themselves in black or, dressed in white, wore mourning bands on their sleeves. Silently they trod through this canyon of hotel, club, residence and office structures, while thousands of persons stood as quietly on the sidewalks, viewing the slowly moving procession as they might look upon a passing funeral cortege. Nearly twenty-five hundred women took part in this unique demonstration, which had the approval of President Wilson. Boy Scouts with drums led each division. A lone banner fluttered in the breeze—the world emblem of liberty and peace which floated at the foremast of the government steamship Ancon when it passed through the Panama canal a fortnight ago.

Austrians Win Over Russians.

Berlin, via wireless to London, Aug. 31.—The position of the Austrians in the great battle that has been raging on the Russian frontier since Friday without any decisive result is favorable. Following the Austrian victory at Krasnik the troops of the German allies defeated over ten Russian divisions on Thursday. A general, 45 other officers and 2,000 men were captured. The German army is energetic.

Food Is Scarce in Berlin.

Copenhagen, Aug. 28.—Travelers arriving here from Berlin say that the war has caused intense suffering among the people and that prices have risen 50 per cent. Manufactories have closed down and shops are empty.

FIELD MARSHAL SHEMU



Field Marshal Blasius Shemu, commander of the sixteenth corps of the Austro-Hungarian army and one of the best strategists in the dual kingdom.

J. C. McREYNOLDS CONFIRMED BY SENATE AS U. S. JUDGE

Member of President Wilson's Cabinet Is Appointed to Supreme Court by Vote of 44 to 6.

Washington, Aug. 31.—James Clark McReynolds, for the last two years attorney general of the United States, was confirmed by the senate as associate justice of the supreme court to succeed the late Associate Justice H. H. Lurton.

The vote on the confirmation was 44 to 6, the senators voting against the confirmation being Norris, Cummins, Poinexter, Jones and Clapp, Republicans, and Vandaman, Democrat. Senator Norris led the fight against the confirmation.

The senate then without a roll call confirmed Thomas Watt Gregory as attorney general to succeed Mr. McReynolds. No fight was made on Mr. Gregory, who is a Texan and came into prominence recently in connection with the department of justice investigation of the New Haven railroad financial affairs.

A touch of bitterness was given the fight on Mr. McReynolds when Senator Lewis of Chicago, defending Mr. McReynolds, assumed full responsibility for acts by the attorney general forcing the resignation of James H. Wilkerson, district attorney at Chicago, to make way for Charles F. Clynne.

"I am responsible for all this," said Mr. Lewis, "and I take the responsibility. I am not willing that the responsibility shall be fastened on the attorney general or that blame for such act, if there be cause for blame, shall attach to anyone but myself. I cannot allow any senator here to read from anonymous letters or from letters and withhold the name of the writer which covertly indicates that I am doing something I should not do. I must demand that we shall stand on the record and in the open under such conditions."

The Lewis challenge came when Senator Norris repeated his charge that Mr. McReynolds had made many removals of district attorneys at inopportune times, and especially when trust heads were coming up for prosecution.

ORDER ALL AMERICANS HOME

Secretary of State Bryan Urges Citizens to Board Vessels as Soon as Possible.

Washington, Aug. 28.—Secretary Bryan issued the following direct warning to all Americans in Europe to return home:

"All Americans are advised to return home as soon as they can secure transportation facilities. War creates uncertainties, so that predictions about the future cannot be made with any degree of accuracy. It is not wise, therefore, for Americans abroad to delay their return longer than is absolutely necessary. This does not, however, mean that every one should try to take the same boat, but means that there should be no unnecessary delay."

It is feared that within a short time both Italy and Turkey will be drawn into the European conflagration, and the administration is anxious to be relieved of the work of caring for Americans in Europe in order to be able to turn its full attention to more pressing problems that will face the United States in its commercial and other functions.

Hotel at Atlantic City Burns.

Atlantic City, N. J., Aug. 31.—A fierce blaze discovered in the top floor of the Hotel Islesworth, at Virginia avenue and the board walk, drove over three hundred guests from their rooms and for a time threatened to destroy the entire structure and spread to the board walk. Many guests were unable to save any of their belongings from the blaze. The Islesworth is situated in the heart of the board walk district and over fifty thousand visitors left the piers and theaters and watched the conflagration from the board walk.

NEWS and GOSSIP OF WASHINGTON



Glimpse Into Uncle Sam's Big Printing Office

WASHINGTON—Approximately 4,000 men working in shifts through the 24 hours of the day and night, tons of paper going in and coming out, the ceaseless whirl of presses, the rumble of machinery, the clacking of linotype machines—these are the things that strike the visitor when he enters the government's immense publishing house.

The infinite detail of the government printing office—for that is the official title of the publishing establishment—comes afterward. It is only after the confusion of first impressions has cleared away that the complexity of the public printer's problems are apparent. Perfect system, a knowledge of arrangement so that the minimum of time may be lost in transportation, and individual efficiency are some of the requirements.

What publishing house, putting out hundreds of new editions in all sorts of elaborate bindings, and running a newspaper on the side, would not feel that it was straining itself? That is what the government's printery is doing. An insight into the immensity of the work is gleaned from the figures of the post office showing that approximately 95 per cent of the total weight of mail disposed of in Washington is mailed under a government frank.

Perhaps the rush work of the printery is the most spectacular. Congress must have its Congressional Record every morning as regularly as the suburbanite must have his newspaper, and there must be no errors in the Record. When an error crops out in the Record a member of congress promptly arises next day and has it changed. So, as far as is possible, the government printing office must prevent them. While the mills of congress grind, the government printing office is going ahead with a speed worthy of an eleven-edition mail disposed of in Washington is mailed under a government frank, and this immense amount of printed matter represents, of course, only a part of the public printery's output.

Capital Social Strategists Have Many Difficulties

THE handling of the diplomatic corps in a diplomatic way at society affairs is no small matter at any time, but when any unpleasantness breaks out between two countries the difficulties of the social strategists in Washington increases ten-fold. It will take but a brief calculation to understand what would happen in Washington if the social season of the capital were in full swing now with the European situation in its present status. If peace is not declared within a few weeks there will be some curious situations developed in the Washington society world this winter. Hostesses will be put to it in the matter of inviting guests and the White House also will have some problems to solve.

It is true that handling of representatives from warring countries at society affairs will not be a novel experience to Washingtonians. It is not so long ago that the ambassadors from Italy and Turkey were not on intimate terms. Some time before that the representatives of China and Japan could not be placed side by side at a dinner. Prior to that it was the Russo-Japanese war that gave the society folk of Washington more or less trouble. In spite of precautions accidents did happen and many a hostess would have been in tears had it not been for the diplomacy of the diplomats themselves, who appreciate perhaps more keenly than anyone else the difficulties of the situation.

Hard as it is to manage society affairs here when two countries are drawing swords against each other, it will be as nothing compared with what must be done if practically all Europe continues to fight. It has been facetiously suggested that John Barrett, director general of the Pan-American Union, should be appointed to manage society affairs here this winter because of his success in promoting harmony among the representatives in Washington of the South and Central American countries for some years past.

What the Waiter Said to Senator Cummins

SENATOR ALBERT B. CUMMINS of Iowa rejoices in initials similar to those by which the diplomatic mediation commission was designated, for the first letters of his three names are A. B. C. His family originally came from Pennsylvania, but they emigrated to Iowa some years ago.

If Cummins has a fond it is books, and first-edition books, at that. His library is magnificent, and particularly rich in historical works. His pride is his ancient tomes, though he is equally proud of the fine farms of which his state boasts.

There is a story told on Senator Cummins to the effect that last summer he and his wife went to a fashionable roof garden in Washington.

After a day at the capitol, the cool breezes and music seemed delightful; so the senator bethought himself of something to eat. Taking up the card, he tried to read it without his glasses, which he had left on his desk, but was unsuccessful.

He appealed to Mrs. Cummins, but that lady had also forgotten hers. So he handed the card to a smiling colored waiter who stood at the back of his chair.

"Waiter," he said, "please read this for me."

The man took the card, looked at it in a puzzled way, then gave it back.

"It's sorry, boss, that I can't help you out," he said, with a shake of the head, "but you see I ain't got much education either."

Fish Leaps Into Boat of White House Sleuths

"DICK" JERVIS and "Tommy" Callahan, secret service men stationed at the White House, and good-looking fellows, have won reputations for catching counterfeiters, and land fraud crooks, but it was not until recently that they gained any reputation as fishermen.

The reputation, however, is based solely upon what they are telling themselves, Jervis, usually a reserved and modest individual, doing the telling and Callahan adding, "That's so." There are fish stories, but these bodyguards of the president have one which does terrible violence to the wildest imagination, their yarn being to the effect that a three-pound bass they displayed about the White House actually jumped into the boat.

"I guess maybe he didn't want to get his jaws pricked," opined Jervis. "Anyway, without the slightest warning, this bass splashed up to the river and almost into Tommy's lap. I think we must have caught his wife, as we had three pretty big fish when the sensational leap was made, or he may have gotten a squirt at Tommy's spurs."

"Jimmy" Sloan, chief of the secret service squad at the White House, vouches for the veracity of his two associates.